oreign lawyers to practice in India

*137. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be eased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal allow foreign layers to practice the country;

(b) if so, what is the decision, if ıy, taken by Government in this re-ırd; and

(c) what is its likely impact on e Indian practising lawyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE ND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI . R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Fertilizers

*133. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS ND FERTILIZERS be pleased to ate:

(a) whether Government are ware of acute shortage of urea in ıe country and if so, what is the stimated shortage of each fertilizer ır 1994 and 1995;

(b) what are the names of the losed or partially working fertilizer nits in public and private sector vith production capacity and invest-ıent in each of them;

(c) whether Government have any roposal to revive some of the fertilizer PSUs and if so, the financial investment sought and the estimated production;

(d) what will be the comparative price of indigenous production and the various imported fertilizer per tonne;

(e) what is the total quantity and cost of chemical fertilizers imported in 1993 and so far in 1994 with product break-up; and

(f) what immediate and long-term steps are being taken to meet the fertilizer requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The availability of urea in the country during 1994 has, by and large being satisfactory. No shortage of urea is anticipated during 1995. There has been no shortage of other major chemical fertilizers, viz. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP), during 1994. The availability of these decontrolled fertilisers is determined by market forces and the gap between demand and indigenous availability is met by imposts which are decanalised.

(b) and (c) In so far as the units producing urea are concerned, the Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) has been lying closed since 10.6.90 due to an accident in the plant, while the Haldia project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) never went into production due to frequent equipment breakdowns during commissioning. The unit-wise details of public sector companies whose plants are either lying closed or working intermittently due to technological, design and equipment deficiences, ageing of the plants resulting in frequent breakdowns, power shortage and infrast-

ructural working constraints are as under:—

Name of Unit	Name of Company	Annual nameplate capacity ('000 metric tonne of Nitrogen)	Investment (Equity) as on 31-3-94 (R crores)
1. Gorakhpur. . .	FCI	131.1	47.85
2. Ramagundam . .	„	227.7	148.09
3. Talcher . .	„	227.7	153.81
4. Durgapur . . .	HFC	151.8	46.06
5. Barauni . . .	„	151.8	75.24
6. Namrup-I . . .	„	21.0	
7. Namrup-II . .	„	151.8	55.14
8. Namrup-III . .	„	1771.1	150.27

In view of the rising demand for urea in the country and limits to the import of urea, Government has provided an additional budgetary support of Rs. 109.75 crores to restart production in the closed units of HFC (Barauni and Durgapur) and FCI (Talcher and Ramagundam) as also to sustain the production in the units of HFC Namrup and FCI Sindri.

Both HFC and FCI have been declared as sick companies by the BIFR. The BIFR has asked the Operating Agency viz. ICICI to submit unit-wise revival plans for these companies.

(d) The weighted average C&F cost of imported urea which has arrived during the current year till 31.10-94 works out to approximately Rs. 4668/-per tonne against the weighted average retention price of Rs. 4888/- per tonne as on 31-3-94.

(e) During the year 1993-94, 27.83 lakh tonnes of (excluding 0.57 lakh tonnes of urea imported by MFL for captive consumption) wa imported on Government account a a C&F cost Rs. 953.25 crores. Dur ing 1994-95 till 31.10.93, 11.71 lak tonnes of urea has been imported a a C&F cost of Rs. 590.19 crores Imports of decontrolled fertilizer like Dia-Ammonium Phosphat (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP stand decanalised. Aciordin to the available information, 15.6 lakh tonnes of (DAP) was importe in 1993-94 and 6.94 lakh tonnes i 1994-95 (till 31.10.94). Since impor of DAP had earlier been decanalised the cost of DAP imports is no known. As regards MOP, 14.28 lak tonnes (including 7.10 lak tonnes of MOP imported on privat trade account) were imported i 1993-94 and 11.22 lakh tonnes hav been imported till 31.10.94 durin the current year. The C&F cost o MOP imported on Government acc ount/under bilateral assistance dur 1993-94 and 1994.95 (till 31.10 31.10.94 is as under:—

Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	C&F cost
1993-94	7.18	225.82
1994-95 (upto 31-10-94)	1.86	48.09

f) The following short terms meaes have been taken to meet the uirement of urea in the country ing the current Rabi season.

(i) Optimisation of indigenous roduction by deferring the shutowns and additional non-plan suport to revive/sustain the production in the sick units of HFC and CI.

(ii) Stepped up imports of urea.

(iii) Intensive monitoring of supies of urea in close coordination ith the concerned agencies.

he following long-term measures e been taken to meet the fertiliequirement:—

(i) Addition of indigenous proction capacity by way of installion o new Ammonia-Urea/ ants, expansion of the existing ants and revamp/retrofit of some the old plants.

(ii) Setting up of joing ventures other countries endowed with dant reserves of natural gas.

adian Television repor on raps

39. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI:: the PRIME MINISTER be pleasto state:

)whether it is a fact that the idian television reported that the units of the Rajasthan Atomic er Station (RAPS) are unsafe there is threat of radiation leak these two units;

) whether any assistance from the idian Atomic Energy Commission (CAECL) has been sought to fy the rupture since in that try such rupture had been expeed earlier;

) what are the measures taken e Atomic Energy Regulatory d in this connection; and

(d) whether any regular check-up is being carried out to ensure that such radiation leakage does take place, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) There was a report in the Canadian Television on the subject of safety of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS).

(b) The question of seeking assistance to rectify the rupture does not arise as there has been no rupture in any of the pressure tubes of Rajasthan Reactors. However, discussions have been held with Canadian scientists on technical aspects of pressure tube intigrity in pressurised Heavy Water reactors.

(c) and (d) The subject of pressure tube safety has been receiving continuous attention at Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) since the failure of pressure tubes in two reactors in Canada in 1983 & 1986. Inspection of the pressure tubes is carried out regularly during annual shut down in all reactors to monitor the condition of the pressure tubes. The radiation levels in and around are being monitored continuously in all nuclear power stations to ensure total safety. Improved operational practices have been adopted in the stations to guard against failure of pressure tubes. Procedures for removal and replacement of pressure tubes was established and tried out successfully. Since the second unit at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is in operation since 1981, a detailed in-service inspection of the coolant channels has been taken up for which purpose the station is under shutdown since 1st August, 1994. Based on the analysis of the results of the inspection, the unit will be restarted or a decision for longer shutdown will be taken for replacement of the coolant channels. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is closely monitoring the